WASHINGTON.

The New Peace Movements and Their Anticipated Results.

Messrs. Blair and Singleton's Visit to Richmond.

General Butler's Farewell to His Army Denounced by His Friends.

The Controversy Brewing Over the Law Regulating the Trade in Cotton.

The President Calling the Military to an Account for Obstructing the Operation of the Law.

The Necessity of Its Success in a Financial Point of View.

Ex-Senator Foote's Attempted Escape from Rebel Despotism.

HE IS PURSUED AND CAPTURED.

Arrival of Mrs. Foote in Washington,

PLIGHT OF EX-SENATOR POOTE FROM RICHMOND-HIS CAPTURE BY THE REBELS. ARRIVAL OF MUS.

nent that Henry S. Foote, quoudam United States Sena

The offence of Mr. Foote against the Davis dynasty was is last defiant speech in the rebel Senate, and his attempt

THE MISSION OF MESSES. F. P. BLAIR AND SINGLEorted return from Richmond of Mr. F. P.

Blair, Sr., is premature. His return is not immediately

will probably be in Richmond to-day. It is under and returning as erring and repentant sinne r allegiance to the government of the Union.

report was originally made a week ago, but was lost from the possession of General Grant for two or three days after its receipt. General Butler was urgent for its publication, and this permission has been given to avoid the appearance or imputation of having suppressed it. As General Butler has been summarily summoned to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of War, he is expected to arrive in this city, instead of Lowell, on Monday next. It is understood that being relieved from command is the result of a onslaught upon volunteer officers, made by those who are seeking to array the regulars against volunteers, General Butler being the only volunteer officer remaining in a high position in military command. He is said to have several rods in pickle, the application of which before the Committee on the Conduct of the War will make others wince, and throw some light upon military operations which have not heretofore been pro-

The bill submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now pending before the Committee of Ways and Means, does not provide for authority to issue obligations of any kind beyond the amount now authorized by law; but to issue legal tenders, or compound interest notes, to the amount remaining unissued, of what was authorized by the act of June 30, 1864. This remainder is a fraction over two hundred millions

The unpaid requisitions upon the Treasury, exclusive of those for army purposes, on the 31st of December, 1864, was about fifty millions. It is the intention of the department to pay off these requisitions during this

The amount of ten-forties not subscribed for is about forty-nine millions, which will be disposed of by the Secretary to the best advantage. It is evident that no new or decided financial policy

will be presented by Mr. Fessenden, and it is not proba-ble that Congress will take action upon financial affairs until a new Secretary of the Treasury shall have been appointed. Mr. Fessenden is simply endeavoring to keep the government machine in motion until his retiremen from the department, leaving to his successor the task of

THE TORAUCO TAX. The Committee of Ways and Means were again occupied to-day in hearing delegations in reference to the

THE TARDY TRIBUNE AND OWNERAL RUPLER'S RE-

Mr. Kasson to day presented in the House a petition, signed by S. Wilkeson, Esq., the chief Washington correspendent of the New York Tribune, setting forth that he had been prevented by the military censor from communisating by telegraph to that paper the fact of General Butler's removal from compand, while another paper (the Hurair), had published the same information, with comments, such information having been transmitted otherwise than by telegraph, and asking for the passage of a law making the telegraph as free as the mail.

This was reserved to the Committee on the

Judiciaray. What course that committee will take is not
known, but as Congress has heretofore refused to interhere with the censorable it is hardly probable that they will do so now. The same means of obtaining informs Mon are open to the other papers as to the HERALD; but If other newspapers had been as uniformly careful in regard to the publication of contraband news as the

THE INCREASE OF SALARIES. The discussion in the Senate to-day on the Consular Appropriation bill clearly indicates that no measure will be adopted this semion increasing the salaries of clerks in the departments. This subject, since the opening of

HERALD, there would be no necessity for a censorship,

and probably the War Department would itself willingly

be perfected and reported next week. No radical or gen-

THE COLORADO INDIAN MASSACRE. plausibility to false returns of property lost, and to afthat the Indians are incited to hostility purposely, and prompt legislation is demanded for their better protection NAVAL CAPTURES.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the schooner Flash, off the coast of Mexico, on the 27th of November, by the Princess Royal.

gonboat Itasca, off Point Cabello, Texas, reports that on ashore of about one hundred tens, and subsequently so shandoned as useless. On the 30th ult the Itasca captured the schooner Carrie

chased and run ashore the sloop Mary Ann, of Galveston. She could not be hasled off. Her cargo of twenty-one

comment here to day. The friends of Gen, Wilson assert

LIGHTSHIPS REPLACED IN THE LOWER POTOMAC. The Lighthouse Board yesterday caused the lightships obe replaced on the Lower Potomac. These vessels oved on the 15th of December, in compliance with an old custom, since which time much damage has esulted to the government from vessels running aground or being compelled to lay over for daylight to enable them to pass the shoals in safety.

INAUGURATION. The Lincoln and Johnson Club of this city have initiated

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the

Major Winfield S. Hancock, Quartermaster United States Army and Major General of Volunteers, to be Brigadier General, August 12, 1804, vice McPherson, de-Captain Philip H. Sheridan, Thirteenth United States infantry, Major General of Volunteers, to be Brigadier General, September 20, 1864, vice Sherman, appointed

Major General.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Somerset Robinson, to be Surgeon. Captain John L. Broome, to be Major in the Marine

Captain John L. Broome, to be Major in the Marine corps.

First Lieutenant William H. Parker, to be Captain in the Marine corps.

Second Lieutenant Lewis E. Fagan, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine corps.

Francis N. Harrington, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine corps.

First Lieutenant John A. Burroughs, to be Captain in the Marine corps.

Second Lieutenants Frederick T. Peet and Edward P. Meeker to be First Lieutenants.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wm. P. Hall, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander.

Acting Masters J. S. Warner, James C. Gibson, George W. Rogors, John Rogers, Henry S. Wetmore, John W. Atkinson and Peter O'Kell, to be Acting Volunteer Lieutenants for duty on the Mississippi squadron.

The Senate also confirmed the following as Assessors of Internal Revenue:—

Internal Revenue:—

Edgar Needham, Third district of Kentucky; William V. B. Wardwell, Territory of New Mexico; Truman C. Evarta, Territory of Montana; C. P. Bedfish, Territory of Idaho; William M. Spencer, Second district of Kentucky; David G. Goodlee, Fifth district of Kentucky; Thomas H. Gorush, Fourth district of Maryland; Philander Draper, Fourth district of Missouri; Henry J. Jaeger, Sixth district of Pennaylyania; George H. Woodbridge, Fifteenth district of Ohio.

Hiram Potter, Jr., to be Commissioner for North Carolina.

Hiram Potter, Jr., to be Commissioner for North Carolina.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Nathaniel B. Longford, Territory of Montana; Philip Speed, Third district of Kentucky; George D. Blakely, Second district of Kentucky; Hith district of Kentucky; John J. Anderson, Sixth district of Kentucky; Jeannes S. Dana, Second district of Wissouri; Charles S. Dana, Second district of Vermont; George O. Iceser, First district of Kentucky; Samuel R. Dawson, Second district of West Virginia; George W. Landa, Fifth district of Maryland; Silas Cheek, Ninth district of Illinois.

The following named officers have been promoted by the President to be brevet brigadier generals in the regu-Satherice, Colonel Sheras, Major Easton, Colonel E. D. Townsend, Colonel Hoffman, brevet Colonel Vinton, brevet Colonel Van Vliet, brevet Colonel Rufus Ingalis,

SPEAKER COLPAX'S RECEPTION. Speaker Colfax's first reception of the season, to-night, was largely attended. General Banks was among the more prominent guests.

Colonel Seriver, brevet Colonel Brice, Colonel George

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

PEACE MOVEMENTS. The atmosphere at the national capital is filled with peace rumors of all kinds. Many of them are perfectly groundless, while others have some substantial founda-tion. President Lincoln has manifested during the last few days a disposition to facilitate negotiations for peace whenever he can. While he does not authorize any person to propose definite terms, he is willing to faciliwhich gives them reason to suppose they can accomplish anything. He has alroady permitted two persons to visit the robel capital, and furnished them the necessary passes—namely, F. P. Blair, Sr., and General Singleton, of Illinois. The latter is one of the ultra peace democrata. Neither of these are authorized to propose any terms of settlement, but simply permitted to go on their own responsibility to ascertain whether the rebel officials are inclined to enter into a negotiation. officials are inclined to enter into a negociation. They did not go together, but on different days. Each is sanguine that his mission will be successful. The peace democrats at Washington assert that they have information which renders the massion of Mr. Singleton.

ment tails to suppress the rebellion its failure will be caused by the failure of the financial department. The problem of military success has reached a point that reachers no doubt of ultimate success and complete triumph, provided that the necessary funds are furnished to meet the demands in providing the means to carry out the plans already formed. The active and prompt movements in regard to the cotton captured at Savannah is owing to the fact that this conviction has been forced home upon the authorities here, the intention being to immediately send it to Europe, and thus enable the Treasury Department to receive the benefit of gold or foreign exchange to the extent of its full value. The ten or twelve millions of dollars of gold or twenty or twenty-five millions in greenbacks is, to be sure, but a small amount in comparison to the demands of the government; but it has its effect nevertheless in strengthening the finances of the government.

The President and the Financial Department of the government have been doing all that they can to encourage and stimulate the brighing out of cotton, believing that its result will not only be beneficial in increasing the revenue of the government, but also in reducing the price of gold; but that it likevise weakens the rebellion,

sult of his own instructions in reference to cotton. The President has written a letter which he can interpret in but one way. He first calls the attention of this commander to what purports to be instructions written by him, and seks if it is really possible that he did write the document. Then Mr. Lincoin continues by directly tharging him with observating the execution of the laws of the country, and defeating the policy of the government. After giving the military officer some hard hits on this point, Mr. Lincoin directly informs him that he has outstepped his bounds, declaring that if the regulations under this law interfered with military operations in his locality it was his duty to report the lacts wherein it interfered to the department here, instead of the course that he had pursued.

These letters will bring the whole question to a focus very soon. The moment that this correspondence is brought out, which will be very soon, the struggle will commence. The several members of the Cabinet, as well as members of both houses of Congress, will have to take sides either with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, or Stauton and those military commanders who have already planted themacives in opposition to the law and its regulations. There will be decided by what is done with the law of last season regulating the cotton trade. Those who decide with the military official will favor its repeal; the other will oppose the repeal, and favor perfecting the law by amendments to make it more practical in its operations.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

THE SOLDIERS CAPTURED IN THE STREETER RAID.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., presented the petition

citizens of Illinois in behalf of the soldiers captured in the Streight raid into Georgia, setting forth that all efthey were suffering in Southern dungeons, and could not get fresh air, because unable to bear the ball and chain,

and praying that something be done to relieve them from
the slow but cortain death which awaits them.
The petition was referred to the Military Committee.
A TRIMITORIAL COVERNMENT FOR VIRGIDIA.
Mr. CLARE, (rep.) of N. H., presented the petition of
citizons of Virginia asking for a Territorial government,
instead of their present State government, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.
REPUTION OF DUTY ON INFORTED BOOKS.
Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., presented the petition of the
Wisconsin Historical Society, asking for a reduction of
the duty on imported books, which was referred to the
Committee on Finance.
THE PAPER DUTY.
Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Ind., presented the petition of
the Indiana Publishers' Association for a reduction of the
duty on imported paper.

the Indiana Publishers' Association for a reduction of the duty on imported paper.

Indianate Problems of the duty on imported paper.

Mr. Sunner, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of a citizen of Massachusests who had lost a government bond, and asking that it be restored to him.

Mr. Sunners, (rep.) of Ohio, said that the Secretary of the Treasury had isolicated his intention to make good the loss of bonds after the lapse of a year or so; but if Treasury notes were lost they could not be returned without further logislation, and that such a petition as that presented by Mr. Sunner should go to the Committee on Claims.

The petition was thereupon referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Runde, (opp.) of Del., offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of men furnished by the loyal States, under the call of the President in July last for five hundred thousand

of the President in July last for five hundred thousand men.

Mr. Rippus said:—The information called for is very anxiously looked for by thousands of citizens in all the loyal States, and more particularly by the citizens of those States which border upon the States in relellion, and which have responded to every draft made upon their people. By the proclamation of the President, made on the 19th of December last, it appears that but two hundred and forty thousand of the five hundred thousand called for were obtained, leaving a deficiency of two hundred and stay thousand. In consequence of this a draft of three hundred thousand has been ordered by the President. By the census of 1860, the States mentioned in my resolution contained in round numbers twenty-three millions of people, including the District of Columbia. This number is, doubtless, greater now; but I will assume it to be the same. The State which I in part represent here had a population of one hundred and tweive thousand two hundred and sixteen. Out of this population Delaware furnished two thousand four hundred and forty-five men under the call of the 18th of July last. If Sonators will make a calculation they will find this amount a little more than her quots of the five hundred thousand, but an idea has gone shrund that he

alary.

Mr. Surrman said that if the consul at Halifax was dis-anisfied, he would agree to find fifty men from his own state to take his place.

Mr. Sunner—Would they discharge the duties of the

Mr. Summan—Would they discharge the duties of the position?

Mr. Summan—I doubt it.

Mr. Chandler advocated the amendment.

The yeas and mays were then called upon the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 17 to 57.

Mr. Wadt, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to amend by inserting beford the word "Mexico," the words "the republic of." Mes add there were two governments in Mexico, and we could recognize none but the "republic." We had nothing to do with the "empire."

The amendment of Mr. Wade was adopted.

THE ALLINGED MASSACRE OF INDIANS IN COLORADO.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lows, called up the resolution in relation to the officers and sodders at Colonel Chivington's command, suspending their pay and emoluments until an investigation of their conduct towards certain Indian tribes in Colorado takes place.

Mr. Pommey, (rep.) of Kansas, hoped that the Committee on Indian Afairs had investigated this subject. He did not like to give a decision until he had heard both sides, and be did not like to hold subordinates responsible for obeying orders. He was opposed to, hasty action. If Colonel Chiving orders.

several instances of Indian barbarty, and argued that severy attempt to treat them with kindness had been unsuccessful.

Mr. Conness. (rep.) of Cal., was in favor of the resolution and spoke at length upon its merits.

Mr. Richamson, (opp.) of Ill., believed that the whole fault was with the Governor of Colorade, who asted no doubt upon the bidding of the administration. He was opposed to the resolution because it hold private soldiers amenable for the faults of their commanding officers. He believed the Indians to be the most treacherous and perildious of people, but he did not think the government had a right to pursue such a mode of warfare as Colonel Chivington did.

Mr. Doourrits, (rep.) of Wis., denied that a private soldier was bound to kill women and children if commanded to do so by superior officers. No court martial would convict a soldier for refusing to obey such orders. He was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Pommov moved to strike out so much of the resolution as relates to the suspension of pay, and make it am order for investigation.

Mr. Wisson, (rep.) of Mass., moved that the resolution be so amended as to apply to the officers only, as it would be unfair to make it apply to the privates, because the laws of the array were very strict, and compelled privates to obey orders.

Mr. Powska, (opp.) of Ky., was opposed to the resolution, because he did not believe in punishing, men without a fair trial. If the facts alloged against Col. Chivington were true he ought to be tried by court martial and shot to deach.

Mr. Susskas thought exceptional crimes deserved exceptional crimes deserved exceptions.

wift to punish.

The amendment of Mr. Pomerov was not adopted.
The original resolution of Mr. Harlan was then passed.

EXECUTIVE SERION.

On motion of Mr. Harlan was then passed.

EXECUTIVE SERION.

On motion of Mr. Harderces, (opp.) of Ind., the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon afterward, adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1865.

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of Iowa, presented the following

ostablished in the city of Washington without law, and that the same is exercised therein without responsibility, in violation of the freedom of the press, to the injury of lawful business, in violation of the rights of property and nullification of law. Your petitioner fairliber represents that this suppression of the nows of the removal of General Butter extended to and included the telegrems announcing the same, and to all the newspapers in the Northern and Western States, by their representatives resident in Washington, and that while this censor-ship and suppression are in force in Washington the acent of one of the New York newspapers (the New York HERAD) at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, had free let and license accorded to him to send to his paper full accounts of said removal of General Butter, and extended comments thereon, which license he improved, and thereby secured for and gave to his paper a monopoly of said news over all the papers of the unjust interference with business and the violation of equity. Your petitioner, therefore, prays for the passage of a law that shall place the right to use the telegraph on the same ground with the right to use the telegraph on the same ground with the right to use the mails, and that shall panels interference with and interruptions or suppression of the right, as now law punishes the suppression or interruption of and interference with the right to use the mails of the United States.

SAMUEL WILKESON.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the Ju

dictary.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Mr. Assury, (rep.) of Ohio, moved, and it was agreed that after to-day the further consideration of the anti-

Mr. Asmer, (rep.) of Ohio, moved, and it was agreed, that after to-day the further consideration of the anti-slavery constitutional amendment by postponed for two weeks from Tuesday next.

Mr. Roules, (opp.) of Mo., said at the last session he voted against the proposed amendment; but when the question shall again be taken he intended to record his name in the affirmative. He had changed his views with reference to the expediency of the measure, and was satisfied with the reasons which had induced him to reach such a conclusion. He entertained the same opinions of the robellion now which he always had, and that there was not a shadow of pretext for the inismous and disastrous conduct on the part of the South. Nevertheless, he believed that there had not been exhibited a sufficient willingness to extend conciliation to the masses, who have been misled and betrayed by their leaders. If he could presserve the constitution and Union by preceiving the precent status of slavery he would do it. He would go further, and save them, even if it were necessary to extend slavery. He would, in the language of the President, either partially or altogether destroy slavery to accomplish his purpose; and it was simply because he bolieved the amendment, if adopted, would serve that parriotic end, that he should vote for it. He argued that Congress has the power to propose the amendment to the constitution, and vielded to the public sentiment and section of Missouri in abolishing slavery. We never can have a peace until we in some way dispose of that institution. He express that the conclusion of his remarks, which extended over two hours.

Mr. Garmen, (rep.) of Ohio, alluded to the progress.

without compensation. Mr. Rollins was applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, which extended over two hours.

Mr. Garriero, (rep.) of Ohio, alluded to the progress of emancipation. Slavery was first driven from the Territories, and then its kingdom of the States was shaken to its foundation, and one by one its corner stones were being removed. His colleague (Mr. Pendiston) had, however, found a new resting place for slavery, namely—where the great statue of Phorty was enhanced by the other state and there slain. The argument of his colleague was good, if it were true that the States were sovereign and independent. This he controverted; and if over they were sovereign and independent, they were sovereign and independent, they were not so now. Coming litto the Union, the obligation once taken rendered them an indivisable nation.

Mr. STRYESS (rep.), of Fa., said the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Pendiston) had exonerated those in arms in the robel States from responsibility for this bloody war and placed it upon himsoir (Mr. Stryens) and those who acted with him. This was a grave charge if true; and should make them feel not only rogret, but remorae, for their conduct. He thanked God that his long entertained haired of slavery had not been weakened by enfeebling age. The party with which he had ented could not healtast to do what duty required, viz:—To said the great evil would work its own destruction. But none with whom he acted had proposed a violation of the constitution for analysisming slavery. He said the epitah of the gentleman from Ohio would be, "Here rests the abless and most pertenacions defender of slavery and opponent of liberty of his party;" while his own (Stevens') would be, "Here lies one who never rose to any eminence, and only courted the low ambition to have it and that he sought to ameliorate the condition of the por and down-trodden of every language, race and color."

Mr. Batawis, (rep.) of Mass., entered into an argument as the technical of the condition of such as the such that was a conf

years.

Ozolomeal Surveys in Dacoyan,
Mr. Hurnard, (rep.) of lows, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to institute geological surveys of the Black Hills in Dacotah, and appropriating \$20,000 for that purpose.

THE NEW YORK STRE CLAIMS OF 1846.
Mr. BROOK, (opp.) of New York, presented a memorial of the New York Merchants to have paid the fire-

Adjourned until Monday.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE NEGRO.

was well filled by an audience composed of white and colored ladies and gentlemen, to listen to an address by Frederick Douglass, the well known negro orator. The of admission was fifty cents, the proceeds ed to the aid of the Colored Orphan Asylum.

said some sarcastic and switty things. He alluded to the recent action of the people of Maryland and Misto ask of the American people, as an act of justice, magment of the colored people of the South. About the best point which he made was, that the slaves of the South had been the Lazaruses of this country, lying at the rich slaveholder's gates. Both had been in a dying condition; but the poor man was seen to be somewhere very near Abraham's bosom, and the rich man was now singing out "Father Abraham, send Lazarus." Mr. Lincoln said he wanted three hundred thousand, while Davis said he meant to arm as many as he could make effective. Into which ever scale the black man went there went victory. The celored man who fought under the American flag (and Fort Wagner and Port Hudson showed that the negro could light) should be invested with absolute citizenship, and was entitled to the elective franchise. The negro was heretofore looked upon as a religious animal, but there was a good deal of human nature about him. Some people thought that after the war the colored race would leave the country; but he (the speaker) said the negro could light) should be invested with absolute citizenship, and was entitled to the elective franchise. The negro was heretofore looked upon as a religious animal, but there was a good deal of human nature about him. Some people thought that after the war the colored race would leave the country; but he (the speaker) said they were here for no such missionary purpose; for they meant to become part and parcel of the American people. Certais ethnologists were felicitating themselves upon the idea that the negro, like the Indian, would die out. That was an error; for the negro, instead of shrinking from civilization, was foud of dressing like white people, in a fashionable coat; liked to follow the soldier, and to do other equally intoligient things. In urging the right of the negro to yote, he said that it was a necessary condition for the reorganization of society at the Seath, and expressed the opinion that it they were permitted to vote, the professional politician, who now eagerly sought for the Irishman's vote as soon as he landed, would hold loving conferences with the negroes. He dwell in a humorous strain upon the prejudiese entertained by the whites against the blacks, and mentioned the fact that a Brazilian slave, when hierasted, was at liberty to fill any position in society for which his talents fitted him. Ex-Governor Kent, of Maine, the American Minister to Brazili in 1840, told him (the speaker) that that was so. When he (Douglass) was in Maille, a few years since, the hotel keeper was at less where to put him, when Governor Kent came to the rescue and said, "Place Mr. Douglass beside myself and wife." The speaker answered the objection made against giving the negro the right of suffrage because they were inferior. He admitted that they were inferior, practically, but said that five centuries ago the Anglo-Saxon was under the lash. The Saxon was up now, while the negro was down; but they would be up some of these days. (Great applance) When the American people wanted to silve of Mexico the

HORRIER CASE OF SUPPOCATION AND DEATH.—Yesterday repairing a still at the tar factory near by, and, being aperture known as the "man-hole," a place just large enough to admit the body of an ordinary sized man. The still, it appears, was filled with gas and the valve closed. The fourth man who entered had great difficulty in forcing his body through, being a large man, and when he did succeed in entering these who had preceded him were unable to make their way out—partly on account of the stupefaction caused by the gas and partly by the place of ogress being closed by their companion's body. Other workness on the premises, asspecting there was danger in thus entering the still, went to see how the men were doing, when it was discovered that the density of the gas was so great that it was unsafe to enter. The valve was finally opened and the gas allowed to escape, when it was found that the four unfortunate men were speechless, and apparently dead, being quite black in the face. On being brought into the open air, however, it was found that only one had died, and efforts were immediately made to resuscicate his still breathing companions. By great exertions they are still kepit alive, but remain in a precarious condition. The name of the deceased man is Michael Carrigan, whose parent resides in Brooklyn, where his body has been sent. enough to admit the body of an ordinary

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

Brigadier General H. F. Sweetzer, Pa.; Brigadier General T. W. Sweeny, United States Army; Brigadier General H. Prince, United States Army; Colonel H. Jones, One Hundred and Pitty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Colonel J. H. Gest, United States Army, are stopping at the Astor House.

Colonel E. Bland, Memphis, Tenn.; Surgeon George W. Barrow, Savannah; Surgeon Brunnell, Nineteenth army corps, and Captain Geo. Seele, of Major General Blair's staff, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chauncy Vibbard, Schenectady, N. Y., and Colonel J. R. Frothingham, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Nicholas Hotel.

The Imperial Prince of France has been allowed to take an "initiative." The Moniteur states that he "having learned" that, in consequence of New Year's Day falling on Sauday, schoolboys would only get two days' holiday instead of three, asked that the third day might nevertheless be granted. In consequence of this "gracious idea," as all the schoolboys in France are officially informed, M. Durny received orders to fix the reoponing of the schools and colleges for Tuesday instead of Monday. "Vive le Prince Imperial!"

General Jim Lane Elected United States LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 13, 1865. General Jim Lane was to-day elected United States

Senator for six years, by a vote of 82 to 17. Counterfeit Five Hundred Dollar Bills. Boston, Jan. 13, 1866. Counterfeit five hundred dollar bills on the North Bank of Boston are in circulation. They closely resemble the

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best Newspaper and Family Literary Journal in the Country. The Wester Herald, ready this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, will contain:-The latest News from General Sherman's Army, giving

accounts of his Invasion of South Carolina, illustrated with a Map showing his present field of operations Late and important intelligence from Georgia, with reports of Union meetings being held by the people that State, and evincing their desire to be restored to the Union: The latest despatches from the Army under Lieutenant General Grant near Richmond, Va., and the latest accounts of the opera tions of the Union Forces in different portion of the country; Important Intelligence from the Rebel States; Summary of the Proceedings of Congress; Interesting News from Europe, and the latest News, foreign and domestic, received up to the hour of publi cation; Poetry; two interesting Stories; Interesting Literary, Artistic and Scientific reading; Musical and Theatrical Review for the week; Seasonable reading for Farmers and Agriculturalists; Varieties; Current New of the day; Facetie; Valuable reviews of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Cattle and Hor Markets, and accounts of all important events of the week Terms-Single subscription, \$2; Two copies, \$5; Free copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15. Single copies Five cents each. A limited number of advertisements taverted in

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lot-ries and information given. J. CLUTE, Broker's office, Broadway, New York.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny R says the proverb, but this is not always true; is man should save his each and refuse to buy HSTOMACH BITTERS, when the maddeline would of dyapepala, nervousness or conseignation, all he by his parisinony would be pain, prestration and

A .- Why is Making a Present of Pha-LON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS to a young tary like Builter's canal at Dutch Gap! Because it is the best way to get round a Darling.

At Cost.—Overconts, \$18, \$32, \$30 and \$40. Plaid Pants and Vest, \$23. Business Coals, \$30 and \$24. CLARKE, 112 and 114 William street. B. Brandreth Must Be in White Let-ters on the government stemp to insure the genuine BRAN DRETH's PILLS to the purchaser.

Brant's Pulmonary Bossam Cureo coughs, colds and consumption and all lung and thread diseases. For sale by all druggists. Brant's Purifying Extract is the Most

Brant's Pulmonary Balsam is the Beet remedy known for diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by all druggists. Brant's Purifying Extract is a Purely

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